ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1861.

"lina or some other heroic Commonwealth of ized the full value and reward of upright const the South, and implore the use of her arms to " save my mother State from ineffable disgrace." -If we were Virginia, we should go to deliberating at once, if it were only to get rid of Wise. He seems to be one of the biggest fools that modern times have produced.

The Hon. James McQuade of Utica-a gentleman left out of the present Legislature of this State, for his too great eminence in the last one, -is no fool after all. Here is his last good thing that we have heard of:

" One thing is settled. Greeley is to go into the Cabinet. He is to be Secretary of the Exterior—his principal duties, to watch the thermometer and tell how cold it is out there."

We congratulate the Hon. James on both his wit and his good nature, for both are evidently genuine. He seems to understand the true philosophy of taking a political defeat.

The comparatively small vote which Mr. Wilmot received in the caucus of the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on Mon day night to select a candidate for Senator, hardly answers to the popular strength which he thas been supposed to possess in the State Probably his recent visit to Springfield and it consequences have not increased his chances o political preferment.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST. Some anxiety is felt here for the safe arrival of the steamer Star of the West at Fort Sumter. which carries reënforcements and supplies to Major Anderson. This movement was decided upon when the forts, arsenal, and other public property were seized at Charleston, and has been conducted with entire privacy until her sailing on

Sunday morning. A force of South Carolina volunteers is sta-Zioned at Morris Island, near the entrance to the harbor, and was placed there for the express purpose of preventing this sort of succor. As this steamer is engaged in lawful commerce, and arounts no guns, it is hoped no hostile demonstration will be attempted against her, as it would be followed by prompt and stern retaliation. It was at first proposed to send these troops in a manof-war, but that mode of transportation was abandoned, fearing that it might, from its belligerant appearance, provoke a collision. Some apprehension is entertained, if the steamer should pass the first point of danger ununclested, Major Anderson may not understand that the reënforcements on board are intended for him, as he was led to expect the presence and cooperation of a sloop-of-war. He is not kept regularly possessed of the views and purposes of the War Department, from a distrust that its correspondence may be opened at Charleston. All the recent communication with him has been oral. His own letters are received here regularly, but they mainly refer to the state

of his command and the fort. THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Holt transacts all his important business at Gen. Scott's office, as a precaution against the leakage of the War Department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles of the South Carolina delegation to the President, that they had means of knowing when zeënforcements were ordered, if at all. Treason has spies in most of the Departments, in the pay of the Government.

THE SECESSION SENTIMENT.

Since the recent developments at Charleston, a great reaction has occurred against Secession, even among many of those who were at first inclined to countenance it. With individual exceptions, the Army and Navy may be regarded as sound for the Union, and prepared to discharge their duty against its enemies within and without. Com. Shubrick has returned from Charleston without resigning, and probably saw enough there to satisfy him that the mob are fast getting control of the revolution. It is well known that forced levies are made in almost Mexican fashiou.

THE APPRORIATION BILLS. The remaining Appropriation bills will be pushed forward actively through the House, and the Democratic majority of the Senate will soon be required to say whether they intend to pass 2hem, or, by interposing delay and obstables, to take this mode of arresting the supplies. The vote of every Northern man will be scrutinized closely.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE COMMISSION-

ERS. Much comment has been excited by the revelation in the President's letter to the South Carolina Commissioners, that the last verbal instructions from the Secretary of War to Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, on the 11th of December, which were communicated by Colonel Butler, were not brought to the President's no-Lice until the 21st, ten days after. These orders evere the most important issued, and were intended to tie Major Anderson's hands, by allowing bim discretion in a contingency not expected, but which did occur, for his full justification. The evidence convicts Mr. Floyd with direct complicity, and proves that he was willing to sacrifice Major Anderson and his little band, to aid the traitors. The very means Mr. Floyd employed to further his designs, have turned out the most destructive for that purpose, and seem almost providential. He removed Colonel Gardiner, an Eastern man, from the command of the forts, because a party of soldiers were compelled by the populace to return ammunition they were removing from the arsenal in the city to Fort Moultrie, under his orders, at the beginming of this rebellion. Major Anderson was substituted, being a Kentuckian, and because he Was supposed to have Southern partialities. He proved himself incapable of treachery, and Mr. Floyd, instead of finding an instrument, caught a Tantar. A SPEECH FROM MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward will speak on the condition of the Country on Friday or Saturday.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

As Congress was not in session to-day, the President was visited by large numbers of friends of the Union, including many Republicans, who desired to testify by this manifestation of respect their approval of his recent course, and to obliterate all party lines in the recognition. Mr. Euchanas was quite gratified, and for once real-

Mr. Holt was at the War Department only temporarily, or he would have received similar and greater evidences of appreciation. He has never wavered for an instant during this whole struggle; and the country is more indebted to his patriotic, persistent, and courageous efforts for what has been done, than to any other man. The Secessionists would gladly revenge themselves by opposing his nomination, but it is competent for the President to continue him until the close of the session, without sending his name to the Senate, if he should see fit.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-three substantially concluded their labors to-day. Most of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of two propositions, submitted by Mr. Dunn-one to prevent armed invasion of the States, and the other to protect citizens of one State while traveling or ojourning in another. They were referred to a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Millson, and Davis. Bills are now to be prepared for the various subjects which the Committee will recommend, namely: An enabling act for the admission of New-Mexico; a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law: a resolution requesting the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and an

amendment to the Constitution, that Congress shall not interfere with the domestic institutions of any of the States, without the consent of all of them. It was intimated that these propositions would not be presented to the House formally, unless the South gave an assurance in advance that they would be satisfactory, as a settlement. If refused, they will be submitted, with a statement that the overture has been rejected. and, therefore, no action is needed. Mr. Corwin

will prepare a report immediately. FORT SUMTER.

Larz Anderson of Cincinnati, brother of the Major, has just returned from Charleston. After the first interview with his brother, the surveillance was not continued, and he had free com munication with him. The Major considers his position entirely secure, and is fairly supplied with provisions and other necessities, except coal and wood, for military puposes, in case that extremity should be reached. He is in good spirits, and hopes that reason will operate upon a misguided people before long.

DANGER OF HOSTILITIES-THE MOB.

Private letters from the best sources in Char ston, dated on Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to events, and fear that blood may flow at any moment. Many of the families are removing from the city, under these apprehensions. The most sagacious leaders have lost their power, and are at the mercy of an excited and exacting populace.

Intelligence just received from Charleston, reports everything quiet, and the belief now is, that the Star of the West passed up without interruption, as she should have reached there early this morning at farthest. The fact of her departure and destination was disclosed by one of Mr. Vanderbilt's men on Saturday night, although the strictest privacy had been enjoined.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

Secretary Thompson, to-day, resigned to the Presi dent his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that, after the order to reenforce Major Anderson was countermanded, on the 31st of Decem ber, there was a distinct understanding that no troop should be ordered South without the subject being con sidered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting at the 2d of January, the matter was again debated, but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, sent 250 troops in the Star of the West to reenforce Anderson. Not learning of this till this morning, he forthwith resigned.

An adjourned meeting of the Royablican cancus i subject to the call of the Chairman. The colution of the Border State Committee will then again be the subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued from th British Government to the Consuls at the ports of the seceding States to refuse certificates of clearances to English Vessels, is denied; and it is added that Mr. Bunch, British Consul at Charleston, recognizes the de facto Government, by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several Con-

Agents are here from the Southern States, and conue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has, for the present, refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One from Mississippi starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

Information, which is considered reliable, has been received, to the effect that Senator Cameron has de

clined a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

It is understood that prominent members of the di-plomatic corps have addressed this Government in reerence to the commercial interests of their respective countries in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The Government, however, has not vet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina Postmasters, showing that business is progressing as heretofore, including the honoring of ontractors' orders for pay and purchase of postage

stamps.
Salutes were fired here to-day in honor of the anni ersary of the battle of New-Orleans.

The report circulated in this city for some days past and telegraphed to Northern papers, that forty tuns of shot, shells and powder were recently shipped to New-Orleans by Adams and Co.'s Express, proves to be wholly incorrect.

The Star of the West. RUMORED ATTACK AND BOMBARDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. of an attack on the Star of the West in the eighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading o that city by Major Andorson are rife everywhere, creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Two Conventions are in session, the Union and Douglas Democratic. They will probably resolve that Kentucky will not be satisfied with anything less than the concurrence of the North with Crittenden's propo

A dispatch from George Saunders to the President of the Union Convention, announcing the defeat of the Crittenden proposition, has been received. It created

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SAEDT HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 8—12 p. m. There are no signs as yet of the steamers Bremen or Glasgow. Wind north, light. Weather cloudy and

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8-11 p. There are no signs of the Nova-Scotian, now fulles at this port, with Londonderry dates of Dec. 29. New-Hampshire State Couvers'lous.

CONCORD, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The Republican State Convention was held here today. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic delegate Conventions ever held in the State. The Hon. N. S. Berry of Hebron was nominated for Governor, and T. T. P. Hunt for Railroad Commis-

The resolutions rebuked treason, and strongly indetsed the Chicago platform, demanded the enforce ment of the laws and the support of the Federal Government. They were written by Geo. G. Fogg, esq., and were presented by ex-Gov. Haile.

The venerable ex-Gov. Colby introduced a resolution approving the course of Major Anderson and recommending a salute of 100 guns, which were fired, while every bell in the city was pealing.

The Democratic State Convention was held in the city to-day, and nominated Gen. George Stark for Governor. It also passed resolutions approving the course of Major Anderson, and recommending a salute of 233 guns in his honor.

To The Associated Press.
Concord, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Con rentions, were held here to-day. The two former were puite fully attended. The Democrats nominated Gen. corge Stark of Nashua for Governor. The Republicans nominated the Hon. S. Berry of Hebron for Governor. The Unionists adjourned without making a nom-ination. By order of the Democratic Convention 23. uns were fired for the Union, Major Andersou, and

Highly Important from Mexico.

he nominee for Governor. The several Convention

manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.
The British war-steamer Gladiator, from Vera Cruz bound to Pensacola, touched at the South-West Par to-day, with dispatches from Capt. Aldham of the British ship-of-war Valorous.

Miramon was completely routed by the Liberal army on the 22d, and, after returning alone to the capital, fied on the 24th. The Liberals occupied the capital on Christmas day.

Puebla had capitulated.

Juniez had been sent for, and would leave Vern Cruz on the 3d inst. for the capital.

The City of Mexico was tranquil, and the war is sup Private dispatches from Vera Cruz say that the

Aberals took the City of Mexico on the 25th. Miramon

nding no support at once resolved to capitulate. The schooner Alphonsine has arrived from Yucatan 25th. The new Government had proclaimed the Constitution of 1857.

Election of a United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Edgar Cowan, Republican, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator in place of M Bigler to-day. The following is the vote:

It was strictly a party vote. Mr. Cowan is not radical Republican. He was formerly a Clay Whig.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. An unusual number of prominent men are now i this city from different counties in the State, mostly well-known Densocrats. From significant indication am confident they are scheming and maturing plans to call the Maryland Legislature together, independent of Gov. Hicks. No doubt this is contemplated at an early day, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession is ow in caucus. The excitement and anxiety are in-

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Caroling were invited to senta. A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution

of the State, anthorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense. The following Standing Committees were ap-

pointed: On Federal Jurisdiction of Property in Mississippi. On Postal Affairs.

On a State Constitution.

port by ordinance, or otherwise. A resolution of invitation to the Judges of the High

nd Circuit Courts to sents was passed. Much of the day was occupied in the discussion of

the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. A dispatch was received from Georgia, announcing

the determination of that State to immediately secode. This was greeted with applause. Adjourned till to-morrow, when the Committee

the Secession Ordinance will report. The galleries were full of ladies.

The military had a State parade to-day under a flag

of fifteen stars. The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from

The ordinance of immediate State secession apparimonely agreed upon in the Committee of Fifteen, will mea, the Convention to-morrow, while it is in secret

Louislana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The majority for immediate secession in this city

Rapid Progress of Secession in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Committee of the House of Delegates having in

charge the subject of a call of a Convention, have pre pared a bill, which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting

of the Convention, and the 7th for the election of dele The question of additional military force for the purpose of defense has been referred to a committee. solution proposing to appropriate ten millions of dol

ars for that purpose has been also referred. The general opinion is that Virginia will secede abou the 20th of February. In the meantime such prepar ations will be made as may be necessary to repel any

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Lieut. Chapman and Master Mills of the ship Brook lyn, bave resigned.

> Army Movements. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The troops from Fort Leavenworth left this morning for Baltimore, via St. Joseph, Chicago, and Pittsburg. The force consists of two companies of Light Artillery, comprising 210 men, with 180 horses. A force of 20 Dragoous remains at Fort Leavenworth.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The steamship Joseph Whitney of the Savannah line Capt. Loveland, has been chartered by the Governmen o convey troops and munitions of war from this port to Fort Tortugus, near Key West, Florida. She sail on Thursday.

Tenmessee Legislature.

Nashville, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Legislature assembled to-day. The Governor's Message recommends that the question of calling a Convention be left to the people, and says the remody for the present evils exist only in constitutional amendments, on the refusal whereof Tennessee should maintain her equality in or independence out of the Union, He recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms. He leaves the bank suspension remaities to the discretion of the Legislature.

It is reported that the Hon. S. S. Stanton and John H. Savage have left for Keotucky to fight adags.

Honorary Salutes.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

VERGENNES, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Two handred game are now being fired here, smidst the ringing of bells, in honor of Jackson, the Union,

and Major Anderson. Bennington, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. All the principal towns in the State, this noon, in con-cert, ring the bells, and fire thirty-three guns for the Hero of New-Orleans, and thirty-three more for the

Hero of Charleston. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The Lincoln Guard of this city are firing a national salute of thirty-three guns in honor of Major Anderson.

To the Associated Press.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The citizens of Albany fired 33 guns to-day for the Union, and 100 in honor of Maj. Anderson.

Thirty-three guns were also fired by the Republican Artillery, Capt. Fredenhall, in honor of the Union

and Major Anderson. PEEKSKILL, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. Thirty-three guns were fired here on Friday after-

noon in honor of Major Anderson. •wego, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. A national salute wee fired here at noon in honor of Gen. Jackson's firmness in resisting nullification in 1832, and Maj. Anderson's heroic conduct in resisting it in 1860. It was got up by the citizens, irrespective of party.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The Emmet Guards, Capt. Mulholland, at noon to day, fired a national salute in honor of the hero of New-Orleans, Maj. Anderson, and the Union.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Salutes in commemoration of the battle of New-Or leans, and in honor of Major Anderson, were fired today in many of the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine, and New-Hampshire. Democrats and Republicans participated in the demonstrations alike.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. In accordance with the programme, salutes were fired at morning, noon, and evening in honor of the Union, Maj. Anderson, and Gen. Jackson. Two bands of music paraded the streets during the day, and there is to be a display of fireworks to-night.

Salutes were also fired in a number of the principal towns of the North-West in honor of the day.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Union men of Detroit, irrespective of party, are now firing 100 guns in honor of Gen. Jackson, the hero of New-Orleans; the patriotic action of Maj. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter; for the execution of the laws by the Government, and devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Salutes of one hundred guns were also fired at Kalamazoo and Niles. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

National salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset to-day, in honor of the day.

A salute of one hundred guns was also fired at Fre

At Girard, Pa., an immense meeting was held, where the Rev. Mr. Flowers, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, declared his willingness to take up arms. The captains of several volunteer military ompanies expressed their willingness to march wit their companies at any moment to support the Union. Strong Union resolutions were passed, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the day.

DUSKIRK, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

One hundred guns are now being fired under the stars and stripes, in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Military and fire companies are parading the streets. Speeches will be made this afternoon and evening by distinguished gentlemen from abroad. A strong Union sertiment prevails.

CORNING, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Thirty-three guns are being fired in honor of the bat-tle of New-Orleans, and 33 for the bravery of Major

READING, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. B, 1861. A salute of 33 guns was fired here last night in honor of Major Anderson, and 200 to-day in honor of Gen. Jackson and Major Anderson. HAMBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of Gen. Jackson and Major Anderson.
PHILDELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

Three salutes were fired to-day, 33 guns each, for Gen. Jackson, Major Anderson and the Union. There was a general display of flags, military pa-

rades, &c. BATH, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The citizens of this village, without distinction of On the Formation of a Southern Confederacy, to re. | party, are now firing 33 guns in memory of Jackson

and in honor of Anderson and the Union. Sr. ALBANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1961.

RUTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

Fort Sumter.

A national sainte of 33 guns were fired here at noon -day, in commemoration of Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans, and in honor to the flag of the Union and Major Anderson. The national flag, with 33 stars, is raised to the top of a lofty liberty-pole, and all the church and other bells in the place are ringing a joyful peal. MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

A national salute of 33 guns was fired here at noon o-day, in commemoration of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New-Orleans, and in honor of the flag of our Union and Major Anderson. The national flag was raised amid the cheers of a large crowd of all parties for the hero of New-Orleans, the Union, and the

hero of Fort Sumter.

AURURN, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city to-day in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. Gen. Jackson and his policy concerning secession was nonored here to-day, at the anniversary of his great victory, by a national salute.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

A national salute was fired here to-day in honor o the battle of New-Orleans, and a large meeting was held this evening sustaining Major Anderson, placing confidence in General Scott, and declaring the Union inseparable.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. A salute of thirty-three guns was fired for Gen. Jack-son at sunrise, and thirty-three for Major Anderson at

ERIE, Pa, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in hono of the hero of the battle of New-Orleans, and 33 in nonorfof Maj. Anderson. The bells of the city were rung, when the citizens assembled in the park and passed resolutions calling on the Governor and Legislature to place the State in a position to answer all th demands made upon it by the President, for the maintenance of the Union, the Constitution, and the integ WESTFIELD, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a large and enthusiastic Union meeting, held in this village last evening, 100 guns are now being fired in honor of the gallant Maj. Anderson.
ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in commemora-tion of Gen. Jackson, and in honor of Maj. Anderson. NEW-ORLEANS; Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861. The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was andsomely celebrated to-day.
NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

tory, were fired here to-day. Flags were displayed at reminent points.

Yesterday the Germans fired saintes, and held a masmeeting in the evening, at which strong resolutions in favor of the Union, and complimentary to Anderson

Morning, noon, and evening salutes, in honor of Maj. Anderson and commemorative of Gen. Jackson's vic-

OLEAN, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

One hundred guns were fired here, to-oight, in heave

of the battle of New-Orleans, the Union, and Maj. Anderson. An in promptu meeting of citizens con-vened immediately at a at the Town Hall. Gen. Jackson's proclamation to to. Nullifiers of South Carolina was read, and strong Un. ou speeches made by distinguished persons. All parties participated in these demonstrations, asserting their loyalty to the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws under

the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws under any and all circumstances.

ELLICOTIVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.
One hundred guns are being fired here in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, and in honor of Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. A large concourse of people, irrespective of party, are in attendance. A large banner, inscribed with the famous Jacksonian sentiment, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," has been flung across the street, connecting the Democratic and Republican printing offices. The Union sentiment is universal. Two Military Companies are in attendance.

Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1860. Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

Dispatches to the Governor from Virginia. Florida and Mississippi, were read to the Convention, which created onthusiasm.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider nd report the necessity of action by the State. The Convention determined upon a secret session, by

large majority. The seate of the two secession members from Shelby County were contested.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the Convention, and both delivered addresses. The latter also presented the documents from his State.

Judge McIntosh introduced a preamble and resolution, which was made a special order, as follows:

tion, which was made a special order, as follows:

Whereas, All hope of preserving the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the Siaveholding States has been finally dissipated by the recent indications of the strength of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States; therefore,

Es it resolved by the people of Florida, in Concention assembled. That it is undoubtedly the right of the several States of the Union to withdraw from the said Union at such time and for such cause as in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and, in the opinion of this Convention, the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

The presemble and resolution were adopted—Ayes.

The preamble and resolution were adopted-Ayes, 62 : Nava 5.

The Convention was in secret session most of the

It is reported that the forts and other Federal proper ty have been taken possession of by the Governor.

Governor Lane on the Crisis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated by a fine military parade here to-day. The military made the military made. celebrated by a fine military parade here to-day. The Governor elect, who welcomed the military, made a short but patriotic speech. He claims from them devotion to the Union and Constitution, and a vigilant enforcement of the laws. Some, he said, wished to live under the protection of a flag of one star, but he knew no other flag than that of his country; under it he would lead them to battle; under it he would live and die. He said it is time to lay aside all partisan strife and cherish feelings of a common brotherhood.

A national salute was fired in honor of Major Anderson.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Legislature net to-day. The members of the House were all sworn in, after which they adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, without electing officers. The Democrata and Americaus have a majority, and have some difficulty in arranging the officers.

Some excitement took place in the Senate. The Republicans had a majority of one, and yet the Democrata elected all their officers. This was done by the Republican Senator of Burlington voting with the Democrate. One of the reasons alleged is that a brother indew of the Senator was elected Secretary of the Senate. The following are the officers elected:

the Senate. The following are the officers elected: Precident of the Senate, Edmund Perry of Hunterdon; Secretary, Joseph J. Sleeper of Burlington; Assistant Secretary, B. Q. McClurg of Mercer.

Charter Election.
SHOPE FALLS, Tuesday, Jan
At the Charter election to-day, the Den At the Charter election to-day, the Democrats and Union men swept the town, electing J. M. Guion Clerk by 112 majority, and S. W. Arnett Treasurer by nearly 200. The Union gain is over 300 since last year.

The Virginia Inspection Laws, Nonrolk, Tuesday, Jan 8, It is reported that active measures are in progress for the defense of Fortress Monroe.

Fire in Woodstock, C. W.

One hundred guns are now being fired and the bells The Canadian Literary instance and Baptist College rung in honor of the flag of the Union and the hero of was etc... was etc... and Baptist College was etc... but burned this morning. Loss \$2,000; furning area for \$8,000.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. S, 1861.

J. G. Bowes was to-day elected Mayor of Toronto, over M. C. Cameron.

The Canada Outward Bound, Bosros, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The mails per eteamship Canada, for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at 7 a.m. to-morrow, and she will sail at 10 o'clock.

The Steamship Frontier City Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The steamship Frontier City sunk near Napoleon,
Ark., on Friday night, and became a total loss. No lives were lost.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.
Sight Exchange on New-York at 4 #5 per cent prom.
for Missouri paper. Gold sells at 3, and silver at 2 per

Burning of the Ship Birmingham. Montre, Monday, Jan. 7, 1: The ship Birmingham, Capt. Johns, with 800 of cotton, was burned yesterday in the bay.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861 is now passing brough the press, and will be issued in a very few days. Among its contents are a full account of the action of Congress last Session on the Homestead bill, including President Buchanan's Veto; also an account of the Secession of the State of South Carolina from the Union, including her Ordinance and her official Reasons therefor: with the vote for President at the late Election in every State and County, compared with that four years ago; also the vote for Members of Congress in 1860 in each District and nearly every County, with the vote for President in this State by townships, &c., &c. We believe that so complete and comprehensive Politician's Annual was never before issued-we are sure one was never before got up with so much labor and cost. We extract from it the summing up of the Popular Vote for President in 1860, as follows:

| States | Lincoln. | Douglas. | Brock'ge. | Be |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama | **** | 13,651 | 48,831 | 27, |
| Arkanses | | 5,227 | 28,732 | 20 |
| California | 39,173 | 38,516 | 34,334 | 6, |
| Connecticut | 43,792 | 15,522 | 14,541 | 93, |
| Delaware | 3,815 | 1,023 | 7,337 | 3. |
| Florida | | 367 | 8,543 | 5.5 |
| Georgia | | 11,590 | 51,390 | 43, |
| Illinois | 172,161 | 160,215 | 2,404 | H |
| Indiana | 139,033 | 115,509 | 13,290 | -57 5 0 |
| lows | 79,409 | 55,111 | 1,043 | and a |
| Keatucky | 1,364 | 25,651 | 53,143 | 56, |
| Logisiana | | 7.625 | 22,631 | 20, |
| Maine | 62,811 | 26,693 | 6,363 | |
| Mary and | 2,294 | 5,966 | 42,483 | 41. |
| Massachusetta | 106,530 | 34,372 | 5,939 | 22, |
| Michigan | | 65,05T | 805 | renn |
| Minnesota | 22,069 | 11,990 | 743 | - |
| Minitelppt | | 3,283 | 44,797 | 35, |
| Missouri | 17,028 | 58,001 | 31,317 | 50, |
| New Hampahire | 31,510 | 25,881 | 2,112 | 10790 |
| New Jarony | 363,304 | *303,329 | Bush Santa | 01.0 |
| New-York | | 2,701 | 41,539 | -44 |
| North Carolina | \$31,610 | 187,232 | 11,405 | 12 |
| Qbio | 5.270 | 1961 | 5.006 | 19200 |
| Oregon | 268.030 | 16.766 | *178.871 | 12. |
| Pennsylvania | 12.244 | *7,707 | - Lucky States | 14.32 |
| Rhode Island | | | e Logislature | |
| Tennesses | Triscence or | 11,250 | 64,709 | 60. |
| Tegas. | III attack | al anticise | 47,548 | 100 |
| Vermont | 23,908 | 6,640 | OCT PER | 1-110 |
| | | 16,294 | 74,323 | -314 |
| Virginia | | 65,001 | Red. | 1000 |
| Wiscopala | A COUNTY OF | DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY. | 12700000 | 41114 |
| Total | 1 957 610 | 1,365,976 | 647.953 | 530 |
| Luncoln agas Ducai | an. 491,534 | | | 4 10.15 |

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1891.

The Standing Committees of the Benate were amounced by Lieut. Gov. Campbell this morning.

Among the changes made in the construction of the Committees are the following:

Claims—Truman, P. P. Murphy, and Lawrence, in place of Truman, Marphy, and Lawrence.

Finance—Hillbouse, Bell, and Grant, vice Sessions, Trumss.

-Abell, Warren, and Richmond, vice Abell, P. P. Railroads—Abell, Warren, and Richmond, vice Abell, P. P. Murphy, and Richmond.
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Goss, McGraw, and Spinola, vice Goss. Fiero, and Spinola.
Commerce and Narigation—Robertson, Truman, and J. M. Murphy, vice Robertson, Proases, and J. M. Murphy.
Literature—Sessions, McGraw and J. M. Murphy, Fice Hill-house.
McGraw and J. M. Murphy.
Grievances—Prosser, Chairman, vice Hillhouse.
Banks—Murnee Chairman, vice Williams, vice Roteinen.
Privileges and Flections—Richmond, Williams and Councily, vice Fiero, Murnee and Councily.
Cities and Villages—Manisere, P. P. Murphy and Lawrence, vice Manierre, Richmond and Lawrence.
Manufacture of Saits—Hillhouse, Munroe and Grant, vice Abell Hammond and Blood.
Engressed Bills—Mr. Montgomery takes the place of Mr. Williams.

FROM ALBANY.

CITY RAILROAD PARE.

Mr. Ramsey gave notice of a bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads. NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

regard to the inspection of steam-boilers in New-York and Brooklyn, similar to the bill which passed the Legislature has vear, but failed to meet the Executive faction. Mr. Fullerton of Orange introduced a bill to erect the County of Highland from a portion of Orange County—the bill of last session.

Orange County—the bill of fact seconds.

SLAVERY IN NEW-TORK.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to reestablish Slavery in the State of New-York, with the limitation that the slaveholders shall be citizens of other States, and shall only keep their human chattels here nine months out of twelve, or three-quarters of the time-

and shall only keep their human chattels here ninemonths out of twelve, or three-quarters of the time. So you see we have a proposition to send the institution North into New-York, and South and West into New-Mexico and Arizona. Perhaps the friends of these two enlightened measures may unite in a sort of "Logging Beo" to put their schemes through by day or gaslight; or they may unite the two measures in one bill, if it should be found admissible to put a resolution of instruction to Congress, and a Legislative Be it enacted" into one law. In any event, they will be likely to have a "good time" in passing these "twin relies," or either of them.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution to-day declaring that the Assembly will not grant to any of its officer any extra allowances, and that no document shall be sent through the Post-Office at the expense of the State the postage on which shall exceed twenty cents. Mr. R. snid he offered this resolution now in order that if the officers of the House were not satisfied to fulfall the duties assigned for the regular legal pay they could resign their places now. The resolution passed, 115 to 2, on a call of the year and tays—the negatives being Messers. Walsh and Woodruff of New-York. Some of the old stagers in voting "yea," on this proposition smiled a smile which said or seemed to say, "It's no consequence. When the Supply bill comes up at end of the session, we shall vote in all those 'little extras,' as heretofore."

We had quite an animated debate in the Assembly on the resolution commending Maj. Anderson. Messrs. Pierce, Prendergust, and other Republicans advocated the passage of the resolution. Mr. Kernan of Oncida, the recognized leader of the Democracy in the Assembly, approved the course of Maj. Anderson, but seemed to think that it was not proper for the Legislature to do the same thing in a public official manner. He feared that the passage of the resolution at this time might iritate South Carolina, a thing which it was desirable to avoid. Mr. Cozens of New-York opposed the resolution, and defended South Carolina in her rebellion and treason. The Assembly did not come to a vote on the resolution.

the resolution, and defended South Carolina in ner rebellion and treason. The Assembly did not come to a vote on the resolution.

THE CHARTER OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Birdsall of New-York has given notice of a bill, which will probably be introduced to-morrow, to amend the charter of the City of New-York, which provides as follows:

For the abolition of the Board of Councilmen and Supervisors; also, that the Charter Election be held in April lostend of December; that the Mayor be elected on a separate toket for two years; that a board of slateon Aldermen be elected for a term of four years, one-half every two years, and that they be chosen on a general ticket, after the manner of the Board of Supervisors; that is to say each voter to vote for half the number of Aldermen to be elected, and the next highest on the ticket to be appointed. The Mayor is to preside in the Board, and have a conting vote on legislative questions, and a full vote on appointments. Heads of Departments are to be appointed by the Common Council. The bill gives the Controller all the powers now vested in that officer, and also power to collect the revenase from rents on city real estate and interest on bonds and mortgages: also, revenues arising from the use or sale of city property belonging to or managed by the city. He is also to have the inspection, regulation, and management of the public markets. It gives the Croton Board control of underground drainage, and the paring, repaying, and repairing of streets, flagging of sidewalks, curbing and guttering streets, digjing of wells, and the collection of the Croton revenue. The Mayor and Aldermen are to be the Supervisors. The Common Council for a term not exceeding five years—to be advertised and contract awarded so us in the judgment of the Common Council shall be for the best interests of the city. Ferries, docks, and piers to be leased by auction by any ixx payer. The Streets to be cleaned by contract, and one truct to be made by the Common Council for a term not exceeding five years—to the adv

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1861.

Registry law.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the preference in suits in the Court of Ap-

A number of bills were noticed, among them by WALSH, to protect gas companies in New-York; by Mr. McDERMOT, to reduce milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; by Mr. VARIAN, to remodel the Board of Health of New-York; and others relating to the first Government.

Mr. Ramsey, on previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An act relating to the Court of Common Pleus for the City and County of New-York, to the number of Judges, their election, and term of office"—for the detailed provisions of which see John Fitch, in the City of New-York, "and whon found make a note of the Marshay of the City of New-York," and whon found make a note of the Marshay Tonson come again.

for the detailed provisions of which see John Fitch, in the City of New York, "and when found make a note of." It is Monsieur Tonson come again.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to vest the appointment of Chamberlain for the City and County of New-York in the Controller of the city. This bill is urged on the ground that the Chamberlain properly belongs to the Finance Department, and that it is desirable for the safety of the city tunds, and the general interests of the city, that the question as to who is custodian of the funds, and to whom such custodian is responsible, should be determined without delay.

Mr. Manierre's bill provides that the Chamberlain shall give sureties in the sum of \$400,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty; that the city funds be deposited in some bank to be designated by the Controller or Chamberlain, to be drawn out only on the check of the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. The bill also provides that the Controller may suspend the Chamberlain for cause, and that he shall certify his charges of misconduct to the Governor, before whom the Chamberlain shall be cited; that the Chamberlain shall be cited; that the Chamberlain shall have five days in which to prepare for his defense, after which the case shall be summarily disposed of by the Governor. The object of this provision is to avoid vexations delays of Courte, as in the case of the present fight as to who is City Chamberlain.

ent fight as to who is City Chamberlain.

STATE PRISON DISCIPLIANA.

STATE PRISON DISCIPLIANA.

Mr. Topham introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly to investigate the subject of alleged abuses in the discipline of the State Prisons.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

On the motion of Mr. Rotch the Senate Committee of last session on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was continued.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

of last session on the Albahy and Shaperson.

Major and Shaperson.

Mr. J. McLeod Murphy presented a resolution commending the conduct of Major Anderson, and voting him a sword, which was adopted by 26 affirmative votes and none in the negative.

Jackson's Proclamation.

On motion of Mr. Spinola, Gen. Jackson's famous Proclamation against nullification was read by the Clerk of the Senate.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Special Committee on Federal Relations was increased to seven, and the Committee was announced as follows: Hillhouse, Colvin, Spinola, Manierre, Goes, J. M. Murphy, and P. P. Murphy.

STEAM BOILERS.

In the Assembly, Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill in

Gen. Jackson's Proclamation against Nullification
was, on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, read by the Clerk.
A motion was made to appoint a Joint Committee te
inquire into alleged abuses in the State Prisons.
Air. COLVIN reported favorably from the Judiciary
Committee on the bill allowing Jurors on criminal
trials to be judgee of law and fact.
Mr. GARDNER gave notice of a bill to amend the
Registry law.

ASSEMBLY.

The testimony in the contested seat of Austin Myers
was submitted by the County Judge of Onondaga. County.

A number of bills were noticed, among them by Mr.

New-York City Government.

By Mr. FULLER—To erect the new county of